



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 18

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OUVIDOR 57

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Youle & Co.

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo.

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:30 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rita Coqueiro Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE

NRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^a de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 5 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crishley & Co. 26 Rua do Ovidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

71 Rua Meado de São, Icaraty.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 125—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Billed close to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 72. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Calçada, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERBERGER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Jarreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 35, Rua do Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 244, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays, Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Briesey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldmann; Offices: No. 25, Rua 1^a de Março, 7 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—3, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-degrais.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. Domingos de Oliveira, Res. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th says the Argentine and Chilean representatives have signed a protocol which regulates the work of a boundary commission appointed by the two countries.

—The Chilean press is opposing violently the surrender of Tacna and Arica. But is the Chilean press prepared to openly repudiate the treaty of Ancon? Is there no good faith among the public men of Chili?

—A Lima telegram of the 23rd says that Peru has resolved to appeal to the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia for their intervention in favor of a friendly settlement of the Tacna and Arica question.

—Who is the president of Peru? We had supposed it to be Romazo, but various telegrams published here lately speak of Pirola as president. Has there been a peaceful revolution, and an unheralded change?

—A Lima telegram of the 25th ult. says that great excitement has been occasioned in that capital by the news that Chili intends to retain the provinces of Tacna and Arica. The people confide in the patriotism of President Pirola (says the telegram) to avoid the loss of those provinces.

—On the 25th a telegram from Santiago says that the Chilean minister of foreign affairs had informed a journalist that Chili would certainly hold Tacna and Arica by some means. Why should the minister announce his decision in this way while the subject is still under discussion with the Peruvian minister?

—A Santiago telegram of the 26th ult. says the Chilean foreign minister has informed the Peruvian minister that Chili wishes to acquire the provinces of Tacna and Arica only by legal means. Then why announce to the world that Chili will not give them up and that she proposes to have them anyway? Suppose Peru refuses to give her consent, then what legal means can be employed?

—A Santiago telegram of the 26th ult. says that in an interview between the minister of foreign affairs and the Peruvian minister, the latter announced that Chili had resolved to retain the provinces of Tacna and Arica. This is a deliberate infraction of the treaty of Ancon, which provided for the restoration of these provinces to Peru. Chili has played a treacherous and dishonest part in this business, and should be told so without any equivocation.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine congress opens to-day.

—The epidemic of malarious fevers is reported to be declining in Argentina.

—Gen. Bartolome Mitre, ex-president of Argentina, is going to Paris to visit the exposition.

—Paraguay is now reported to have a political conspiracy on hand. But there will be no quarantines against the infection.

—Reports were current in Buenos Aires last week that President Campos Salles would visit that city during the July festivities.

—During the past month five steamers have left Buenos Aires direct for Europe with Argentine passengers for the Paris exposition.

—A report is current in Buenos Aires, where Dr. Herrera y Obes resides, that President Cuestas has resolved to resign at an early day.

—The Rio Grande chief, Silveira Martins, arrived in Montevideo a few days ago, and denies that Apparecio Saravia is planning another revolution in Rio Grande do Sul.

—A census taken in Uruguay on March 1st (the interior departments only) show a population of 596,310. Montevideo is estimated to have 266,000, making a total of 862,310.

—A medal for ingenuity and originality in spelling should be awarded to the native contemporary which spoke in its war telegrams yesterday of the "Yrich" Brigade.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Great Scott! The Paraguayan government is preparing a decree regulating the quarantine to be imposed on Brazilian arrivals. They not only Dr. Nino there to endure the threatened penalties!

—A Montevideo telegram of the 25th says that President Cuestas has adopted precautionary measures of extreme rigor to prevent a possible revolutionary invasion by Gen. Simon Martinez.

—The president of the Argentine board of health has resolved to heap coals of fire on his Brazilian colleague's head by not increasing the quarantine against Brazilian arrivals. This is surprising as well as pleasing.

—On the 25th ult. the daughter of President Roca was married to Sr. Danarini at Buenos Aires. The affair was attended with something of regal pomp and ceremony and the bride was the recipient of many valuable presents.

—It is proposed to organize a theoretical army corps of 42,000 men in three divisions of 14,000. It will be remembered that a similar thing was done under General Racedo's administration of the war department when three paper army corps were formed to give apparent employment to a host of unemployed officers.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Apr. 17.

—The Argentine minister of war estimates the regular military force of that country at 45,000 men. Besides these he calculates that in an emergency he can count on 265,857 national guards ready for mobilization, 94,069 national guard reserves and 111,956 territorial militia. It looks very pretty on paper, but how many of these would materialize in case of war? He thinks he can count on 300,000 men ready for any service, and yet the Argentine navy still uses the press gang to man its ships, and the army takes condemned criminals to fill its ranks!

—There was a disgraceful political demonstration, promoted by the collectivists, at the burial of Don Tomás Gonsensoro in Montevideo on the 15th ult. There were violent speeches by partisans of the Herrera regime, with whom Gonsensoro was never in sympathy, though he allowed them to use his name to draw support away from Cuestas. The cemetery was crowded with a riotous mob, who desecrated graves, hooted and cheered, and did an immense amount of damage as well as covering themselves with an immense amount of discredit.

—During the scandalous scene in the Central Cemetery on Sunday, one of the tombstones gave way, precipitating a bystander into the vault beneath. He landed on top of a coffin, which burst open, and found himself, sprawling among a heap of bones being eventually taken out considerably bruised and still more frightened at such a close touch with death. The incident may have its comic side, but it was illustrative of the indecency of the proceedings, and must have been supremely disgusting to the family to whom the vault belonged and whose dead were thus intruded upon and outraged.—*Montevideo Times*, April 15th.

—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Journal du Commerce* was busy on the 25th. He first telegraphed that the "Diablos" would not call at Rio de Janeiro because of the official announcement of Dr. Nino de Andrade that barbarous nest had appeared, when it was announced two months ago that the said str. would not call at Rio on this voyage home, and then he announced that arrivals from Rio would be subjected to ten days quarantine, when the chief of the health department says that no additional quarantine will be imposed unless new cases should appear. The Roca wedding seems to have gone to the correspondent's head.

—The attitude of the government towards General Simon Martinez, of the military tribunal, has received full justification from that worthy himself. From his voluntary exile in Buenos Aires he has published a manifesto which—for the text has not yet reached here—is described as an open proclamation of revolution—in favor, of course, of the collectivists. At the same time, he has the consummate impudence to abuse the government for having stopped his pay when absent without leave; indeed, that seems to be his principal grievance. If this is to be taken as a specimen of the military indies, the military tribunals cannot be dissolved too promptly. However, Gen. Martinez is a notorious old scamp who is never satisfied unless mixed up in some revolutionary intrigue and he ought to have been turned out of the army long ago. He is one of those men, of whom unfortunately there are many here, who can be very loyal to a bad government—the worse it is, the more ardent his loyalty—but who inevitably conspires against a good one as he is doing now.—*Montevideo Times*, April 17.

—The foolish trick of our native contemporaries in translating into Spanish familiar names of foreign persons or places gives some absurd results. For instance, every person of ordinary reading and education knows the name of the Champs de Mars in Paris, although they may never have visited the city itself, but who on earth would recognise the locality under the Spanish guise of "campo de marle," as given by a native contemporary? Similarly they speak of "Guillermo Shakespeare" and of "George Washington, individuals certainly not known to history. They also asserted that the baby of the Duchess of York is to be christened "Patricio," which we are quite sure is not going to be the case. Such translations as these are not only unjustifiable, but imply ignorance in the papers that perpetrate them and in their readers. We wonder what these papers would say if we spoke of the Uruguayan President as "Mr. John Costa," or of the Argentine as "General Julius Rock," or of the ex-Brazilian President as "Mr. Prudent Manners" or if we mentioned "Bad Shelter Street" instead of Calle Mal Abrego, or "Black River Street" instead of Calle Rio Negro? Yet such translations are not a whit more absurd than many which they perpetrate daily.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The announcement that Argentina has been able to borrow another £2,000,000, practically explains the attempts which have been made of late in several quarters to put up the price of Argentine bonds. Considering the unsatisfactory state of that country's finances, the unwholesome condition of the railways, and the fact that it is well known that a similar attempt to borrow money in Europe six months ago on a nine per cent. basis was unsuccessful, one would hardly have expected Argentina to have been successful this time. The fact is, Argentina's foreign indebtedness is being piled up at an alarming rate, and there are many who expect another crisis in the not very distant future. The country finds it impossible to balance its budgets, the deficits being greater every year, while commencing from 1901 another half-million pounds per annum will have to be found to meet the service of the various sinking funds on the foreign debts, which were suspended some years ago by the Romero-Rottschild agreement. It is not easy to see where this money is to come from. The difficulties of the immediate future have, no doubt, been stayed off a little longer by this fresh loan of £2,000,000. Interest on this is to be at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the advance being for three years, and is repayable by the government in 13 instalments, commencing on July 1, 1902.—*The Critic*, London, March 31.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PHLOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GYNOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Kottschid, Sohn, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.

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 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 551, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do. " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
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The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour l'industrie et le développement du Com
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa
 ris and Agencies.
 Société Générale pour l'industrie et le dé
 veloppement du Commerce et de l'Indus
 trie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.

(Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Paris Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,
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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Contrai Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.
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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Vitória, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,
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 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS.

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 description of banking business.

From The Times Weekly Supplement, March 30.

BRITISH AND BOER MILITARY SYSTEMS.

(From The Times special correspondent's report.)

Riding out from Paarlberg camp an afternoon of Majuba day I met the long procession of Boer prisoners marching on their way to Mafeking River station. Here were the men that had checked the grand at Mafeking and shot down the Highland Brigade at Magerfontein, the men who for a month held their own against our superior forces, who, even when in flight and hunted down into the ditch at Paarlberg, had repulsed Lord Kitchener's first onslaught, with such heavy loss and for nine days after had stuck with flint-like tenacity to their lairs in the river bank, in spite of shrapnel and lyddite and the intolerable stench of hundreds of dead horses and oxen. Only the slow and sure pushing up of our lines along the river bed, ending in the final gallant rush of the Canadians, had led them to surrender. Here they were, these terrible fellows, placidly jogging along the high road, with their few personal belongings wrapped up into bundles with bright-colored handkerchiefs, looking for all the world like English rustics going haymaking. Many of them carried umbrellas to protect their weather-beaten complexions from the sun. A few of the older men were allowed to ride on ponies to save them the fatigue of such unaccustomed exercise as marching. They were of every age, from mere boys to grey beards. A few looked sullen and depressed, but most of them were in good spirits, glad that for them at least the war was over, and without anxiety as to their future treatment. The question inevitably suggested itself, how was it that an army composed of men like these could have fought as they did in counterbalance the elaborate training of a European army? Some months ago, just before the outbreak of the war, I had the good fortune to spend a week in the Boer camp at Samspruit, near Lings Nek; I had seen something of their organization and discussed with them their methods of fighting. But nothing I saw there quite prepared me for the success those methods were destined to achieve—for there can be no doubt that the Boers have hitherto had a great measure of success, even when all the deduction is made for the fact that they have been mainly acting on the defensive. They have by no means always been on the defensive. The series of operations ending in the investment of General White at Lydenburg and the incursion into Natal as far south as Mafeking can hardly be called purely defensive movements. The moment our force at Rensburg was weakened by the withdrawal of troops for the concentration at Orange river the Boers turned the tables upon it and drove it back upon Arundel. That they have throughout failed in their attacks on entrenched positions is true, but the same applies with hardly less force to supposing for a moment the roles inverted, 20,000 British troops would have been able to capture 10,000 Boers in Lydenburg while at the same time reversing the advance of another 30,000 Boers from the south.

The success of the Boers—after all allowance has been made for the extreme difficulty of the task imposed upon us by the natural conditions of warfare in South Africa, the enormous area of operations, the lack of provisions, and the scarcity of water—has been the success of their military system against ours. The Boers have undoubtedly a military system of their own, naturally developed in their wars with British troops and with natives, a system in many ways admirably adapted to the peculiar conditions introduced into modern warfare by the long-range quick-firing rifle. As a military system it is still very rudimentary; it has never been developed by discipline and training. Yet, rudimentary and unorganized as it is, it has had no slight measure of success. What the potentialities might be of an army

effectively organized on Boer lines yet remains to be seen. In any case, there can be no doubt that the Boer system contains features from which we may well draw lessons of the utmost value. The Boer military system is primarily a national military system. It is not a thing learnt in books by a few among the senior officers, but something that exists in the mind of every single citizen of the two republics. It may be said that almost every man in the ordinary Boer commando is not only a tolerably good shot, but has an excellent eye for country and for cover; he is able to realize whether a hill or a fold in the ground is defensible or not, whether it offers facilities for retreat or attack. There have been no instances in this war hitherto of the detachments of Boers blundering into traps in the way British forces have so repeatedly done. The nearest approach to such a blunder was the incautious advance of the Johannesburg commando, with its motley crowd of townfolk and foreigners, which led to the defeat at Elmdonlaagte. But these were not the real Boers; they would never have advanced into so dangerous a position for so little purpose. How opposed the whole performance was to the Boers' idea of soldiering can be seen from the references made to it by General Joubert in his despatches; not a word of praise as to the bravery with which they maintained an unequal fight, simply unqualified blame for the rashness which brought them into a difficult position. The art of digging trenches and erecting schanzes or breastworks of stone, and putting them in the position where they are most effectually concealed from any advancing force, seems also to come natural to the ordinary burgher. There is no reason to suppose that the Boers have learnt anything in this matter from foreign instructors.

Another feature of the Boer army is its extreme mobility. The whole force is mounted; the Boers have been thus able naturally to show their strength to any given point, leaving other vital positions almost undefended for the moment. They have hardly anywhere met us in equal numbers, but they have almost invariably been superior to us at the actual point of contact in a battle. A still more important feature in the Boer system is the individual initiative allowed to each burgher, and the knowledge each burgher possesses of what is going on. As far as possible the plan of an intended battle is communicated to the whole Boer army beforehand; each man knows the general plan, and each man also has in himself a clear idea of the right thing to do in ordinary emergencies which arise in the separate parts of a scattered battlefield. In the British army very few men except the generals have much idea of what is intended to happen. If anything does go wrong at any particular point, if the confirmation of the ground differs from what the intelligence officer has been led to believe, if the enemy are not found at the spot indicated, but suddenly appear somewhere else, individual soldiers and officers, as a rule, do not know what to do to meet the emergency. The fact is, such tactics as are possessed by the Boer army are possessed by each individual soldier. Such a system of tactics the English possessed in the days of Cressy and Agincourt. To some extent, again, the English army possessed a system of tactics of its own in the days of Waterloo. But the British army of to-day has no system of tactics of its own; the only tactics possessed by the British soldier consist in the performance of certain slow, cumbersome evolutions, all of them wholly and entirely useless in action. They were useless already in 1870, but new life was given to them by the German victories, victories due not to skill, but to superiority in organization, to superior strategy, superior transportation, to superior numbers, to superior numbers, and, not least of all, to superior numbers. The average British officer knows how to teach his men to perform these useless evolutions, to exact obedience from them, and to obey his own superiors, but that, as a rule, exhausts his requirements; he has no tactical knowledge or insight, either natural or acquired by study. In generalship, at least, we ought to have been able to show decided superiority over commanders who had never led more than a thousand men at a time, but it is not easy to prove that such has been the case throughout. The truth is that our system, with its presupposition of unreasoning, unthinking obedience, with its promotion by seniority and not by merit, militates against the development of good generalship. How is a man who has been trained to be stupid all his life long suddenly going to show ability and initiative as a general at 50? In an army where the system lives in each man, each man is capable of being a general. In our army there are very few men indeed who survive the system and remain fit to be generals.

(To be continued.)

WRITING FROM Mafeking, Mr. Consul Plummer lately reported that large spinning spiders are found in the palm trees of Venezuela. Some produce white silk, some yellow. The consul understands that the silk has been made into handkerchiefs. A copy of the report, together with a specimen of silk which accompanied it, was referred to the department of agriculture at Washington. The entomologist of the department now reports in turn that silk produced in this way cannot be made valuable commercially, because of the troublesome necessity of keeping the spiders separated to prevent their devouring one another. Their food being insects, this also involves considerable labor in supplying them. Attempts to utilize the silk of a Madagascar spider of the same species some years ago resulted in the discovery that the product was more expensive than ordinary silk.

A CELESTIAL DISCUSSION ON THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL.

"What's the trouble now?" said Columbus, rousing from his habitual reverie, and turning to his ancient companion Vicente Yañez Pinzon. "There seems to be something unusual occurring on Earth. Methinks I hear the sound of guns and rockets, and a confusion of tongues. Is there another revolution in Cuba, my long lost pearl?"

"Not this time, your excellency," replied Pinzon. "In one of the large countries to the south of Cuba which your excellency did not discover, and which I did, they are celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its discovery."

"Ah, that was but yesterday," said Columbus; "it's hardly worth the trouble. After I had led the way, the rest was easy enough. But they did not think it worth the while to celebrate my great work, except in Chicago, and that was more for the glory and profit of Chicago, than for the honor of Columbus."

"That, your excellency, is the way of the world."

"But with you, my dear Yañez, it is otherwise. This is your day, and posterity is doing you honor."

"Not so, your excellency; they have forgotten Vicente Yañez Pinzon, who was the first to discover the coasts of Brazil and who sailed along them for many leagues toward the unknown and mysterious south, and are giving all the glory to Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who by chance drifted upon the Brazilian coast three or four months after my discovery."

"Cabral, did you say?" inquired Columbus. "He was hardly known as a navigator, as I remember him. He could sail a caravel well enough, and could follow a well-known course. And as I remember him, he had little knowledge of the world beyond what Diaz and others had learned by skirting the African coast. By St. Iago! the Portuguese lost the crowning chance of a nation's life when they failed to accept my offer! And now they're claiming the discovery of Brazil, are they? How did it happen, did you say?"

"Why, Cabral was on his way to India, and a big storm blew him out of his course, and he literally drifted up against an unknown continent. He couldn't help discovering it. And when he came to land and the danger had passed, like a true son of the church he went ashore to offer up thanks for his safe deliverance from a watery grave—and that's how it happened that the Portuguese took possession of the land."

"It's a strange world, surely," soliloquized Columbus, thoughtfully stroking his long white beard. "You will remember, Yañez, that on my return to Spain from my first voyage into the unknown west, when a new world was discovered, two of my captains forsook me and hurried home to claim all the credit for themselves. And now one of them, who is none other than myself, Yañez, is supplanted by a Portuguese! But he is in the reward for a discovery that really belongs to you. It may take a long time, my dear captain, for the Fates to distribute their rewards and penalties, but that they will be distributed justly, who can doubt? Just now you are reaping the penalties for your treachery to me; to-morrow, I doubt not, you will have your reward for the discovery of Brazil. But who have we here?"

"By the Holy Sepulchre! it's Cabral himself! What ho, Pedro! Where to now? The Great Admiral would have speech with you."

"Aye, aye, my dear captain! But at your service. I greet your excellency and bespeak your favor on this auspicious day."

"Quite right, captain; my congratulations await your acceptance. I am told that a nation of your own blood is to-day honoring your name as the discoverer of a great land lying to the south of my own discoveries. You are more fortunate than myself, captain, whose reward it has been to be forgotten—aye! even to be loaded with chains like a galley slave and then be dragged before the sovereign he has served and enriched, like a traitor. Fortunate indeed is the man whom posterity remembers to honor, for even one's contemporaries may forget his services and spurn his claims upon the living. But are you sure, captain, that this reward belongs to you?"

"Quite sure, most illustrious Admiral. Did not these eyes behold the until then unknown Land of the Holy Cross? Did not these feet press the soil where no white man had ever trod? Did not these hands raise the standard of Portugal on shores wholly unknown to Christendom? And if all this is true, am I not entitled to the honors of a discoverer?"

"There is no disputing the force of what you say, most noble captain," replied Columbus; "but what are we to do with Pinzon? It is recorded that he discovered the shores of Brazil on January 1st and sailed along them to the southward for many days, while your discovery did not take place until May 3rd, fully four months later. He—"

"But what have I to do with that?" interrupted Cabral, with a sudden upheaval of his shoulders and an upturning of his outstretched palms. "There is no record that he landed and took possession. He left no trace of his visit. He never returned. And I had no knowledge whatever of his voyage. My discovery was a genuine one, my countrymen took advantage of it and settled the country, and their descendants have awarded to me the honors of a first discovery."

"But still," resumed the Great Admiral, "there is still the question of historical accuracy to be settled. Pinzon's sovereign took no steps to profit by his discovery, but yours did,

consequently the material rewards were yours! But then, who saw the land first? Was it Pinzon, or yourself? And if it is true that Pinzon saw the Brazilian coast on January 1st and you saw it May 3rd, or four months later, why should his prior discovery be ignored? You see, I do not criticize the demonstrations in your honor, for you represent not only a genuine discovery, though not the first, but you represent the people who made use of the discovery by occupying the land. But at the same time, justice should be done to Pinzon. You were on your way to India, a storm drove you away from the coast of Africa to the west and into unknown seas, and you ran up against a new country. Pinzon, on the other hand, was deliberately exploring the western seas. He did not go there by accident any more than I did. And eternal justice will give him credit for what he did, because eternal justice is based on truth."

And the aged Admiral again turned his face away to gaze out across the boundless expanse of eternity as though searching for another new world—and one perhaps where eternal truth reigns supreme and where eternal justice portions out rewards and penalties for what men do rather than for what they claim.

From The Financial News, March 31.

THE AUSTRALIAN COFFEE TRADE.

An Australian correspondent writes:—"The north-eastern and semi-tropical regions of New South Wales are remarkable for the possession of soil and climatic condition which have made practicable the successful production of crops not popularly associated with Australian agriculture. Thus, at the present time there are 24,759 acres under sugar-cane, of which the latest season's crop produced 239,206 tons. At New Italy, a settlement founded by a number of Italian families, silk cultivation is systematically carried on; and in other places agricultural industries of a semi-tropical character have made a successful, although unpretentious, beginning. Among these is coffee production, the berry being found equal to the best imported; yet although the coffee plant is grown largely for private use, no attempt has yet been made to utilize it commercially. A doubt was expressed that the light frosts which occasionally visited the districts would prove detrimental to coffee cultivation; but an official report, issued in 1898, stated that the soil and climate of the Richmond, Clarence, and Tweed River districts were all that could be desired, as were also the specimens of coffee trees which were to be seen there, these being strong, healthy, and well grown, and in many instances laden with full crops."

"It was surprising, the report stated, that the industry had not progressed beyond the experimental stage. Although the plant had been grown in a haphazard manner, and by persons not sufficiently acquainted with the proper methods of cultivation, the results obtained have been remarkable. From three fine trees on one of the farms the yield of berries (weighed by the export, making the report) was 13 lb., or, allowing 1 lb. for parchment skin, 17 lb., of clean coffee—over 5 lb. per tree. On another farm the trees here at the rate of 4 lb. to 7 lb. per tree. Five pound per tree would give about 55 cwt. per acre, or, at £4 per hundredweight in London, coffee to the value of more than £200. On the coffee plantations in Ceylon 1 lb. per tree—1,200 trees to the acre—or just over to cwt. per acre, is considered a heavy crop. From a private estate at Grafton, on the Clarence river, where, contrary to the practice on plantations, the trees have been allowed to grow to their full height—12 ft. or 14 ft.—the household, as well as many of the friends of the grower, has been supplied with coffee for years."

"The trees in the districts visited by the expert have been growing for years, and there were no signs of leaf disease or any kind of blight. As there is evidence that there will be a large colonial demand shortly for coffee plants, a nursery has been prepared at the state experimental farm at Wollongbar, and a small area has also been laid out as a plantation. Similar preparations have been made elsewhere; and one cultivator, who had been getting heavy crops off a few trees for the last eight or ten years, has now a plantation of 1,000 trees, which are in their third year, and about to bear the first crop. No return, for obvious reasons, has been furnished of the area under coffee, or the quantity of produce obtained; but both are known to be sufficiently large to justify the inference that coffee, like sugar, is destined to become one of the future staple industries of the north-eastern portion of the colony."

"It has been suggested that the colonial government should establish a plantation near Grafton, on the Clarence river, and another on the Tweed, for the purpose of instructing the growers; but as the impression is gaining ground that there is money in coffee-growing, the industry will probably fight its way unaided. Of course, the employment of coolie labour in Ceylon makes the cost of production there very much lower than it could possibly be in New South Wales; but this would be counterbalanced by the heavier yields in the colony. Small plantations of, say, 5 acres could be worked without machinery, but larger plantations require pulping machinery, fermenting and washing cisterns, &c. A disc pulper sufficient for a crop of 25 or 30 acres can be purchased and laid down for about £17. The number of plants put in is about 1,200 to the acre, and for pulping and washing the crop a water supply should be available. The net importations of raw coffee into New South Wales during 1895 amounted to 738,142 lb.,

valued at £23,772; and prepared coffee was imported to the value of about £2,487. The use of coffee in Australia is not general, but is gradually extending, especially in the cities and larger townships."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN BRAZIL.

Consul Farness at Bahia, in response to inquiries on the subject, writes to the state department telling of the absence of modern agricultural implements in eastern Brazil, and says that the spade and a crude sort of hoe are the only implements used in cultivating the soil of that very fertile section of the country. In many parts the plow is wholly unknown, and upon the few that have found their way into the fields the rust has gathered from non-use. Consul Farness adds that he cannot advise as to chances for trade in agricultural implements in Brazil as a whole, but that the outlook for the same in his consular district is very bad, although he believes that in other portions of the country more attention is devoted to modern farming. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Apr. 4.

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References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 6, Rua de S. Bento. "Monteiro Jr. & Co., 35, Vise. Inhamda. "Santos & Niemeyer, 6, da Alameda. Mr. Bernardino de S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

APR. 23.—War office telegrams state that Gen. Rundle's division was confronted at Dewetsdorp by a Boer division of 8,000 men. Lord Roberts has sent reinforcements of Gen. Pole-Carew's division, and two brigades of cavalry from Gen. French's division. It is known that these reinforcements had arrived at Karietfontein without encountering the enemy. Col. Dalgetty reports to Lord Roberts that the Boers had thrown 300 shells into Wepener since the beginning of the siege, but without doing much damage. A later telegram says that Gen. French and Pole-Carew had attacked the Boers at Karietfontein, dislodging them and occupying their positions. The British losses were 2 killed, 21 wounded and 11 missing. Gen. Pole-Carew then occupied Lurkrip, which the Boers abandoned. Lord Roberts reports that a detachment of 43 men sent out on a reconnaissance had been attacked by the Boers and lost 28 men killed. It is reported from Lourenço Marques, according to the *Daily News* that Gen. Dewet has died at Kroonstad, where he has been ill for a month. (In that case he could not have been in command at Wepener.) A telegram from the command of the 22nd says the combat at Jannetberg continues day and night between the two hostile forces. The Cape colonial infantry had lost 120 men and 11 prisoners. A press telegram says that Gen. Sir Charles Warren arrived at Durban on the 21st on his way to the Orange Free State where he will occupy an important civil office. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Lourenço Marques stating that since the beginning the two South African republics have put about 105,000 in the field, but that their effective force will not now exceed 80,000 men. Of these 59,000 are now in the Free State, principally north of Bloemfontein, 10,000 in northern Natal, 15,000 at Fourteen Streams, Klerksdorp, etc., and 5,000 in small detachments at various points.

APR. 24.—Gen. Brabant has occupied Bushmans-kop without encountering the enemy. Another telegram, dated Maseru yesterday, (which is a long distance north) says that Gen. Brabant attacked the Boers at Bushmans-kop on the 22nd, turned their position, and then on the morning of the 23rd found the place evacuated. After the battle he encamped 8 miles south of Wepener. Rumors of a great battle at Wepener are current. A telegram from Wukwastroom yesterday says fighting continues there between the hostile forces. It has lasted some four or five days. The Boer bombardment of the British positions is increasing in intensity. A Pretoria telegram says that in the battle at Dewetsdorp on Friday last the British were compelled to retire from the town. The Boers were under the command of Gen. Dewet. (Then he is not dead, after all.) Another Pretoria telegram says the Boers were under the command of a son of Gen. Cronje had held up a strong British patrol between Brandfont and Boopstad (probably the one reported by Lord Roberts yesterday) and had repulsed a division of cavalry and infantry marching upon Boshof. Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaland, formerly a protectorate. The death is announced of George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, 77 years of age. He is succeeded by the Marquess of Lorne, who is now 55 years of age. The death of William Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 69 years of age; is also announced. He will be succeeded by the Earl of Dilkeith. Duke of York will go to Berlin early in May to attend the birthday festivities of the crown prince.

APR. 25.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. Pole-Carew's division last evening defeated the enemy at Roo-de-kop and occupied their positions. This morning the cavalry crossed Modder river as far up as Valsbank with the hope of cutting off the enemy's retreat, but did not succeed. In view of these operations the Boers evacuated Dewetsdorp during the night. The mounted infantry has succeeded in clearing all the kopjes of the enemy, who have thus been driven away from the waterworks reservoirs. Gen. Chermiside this morning occupied Dewetsdorp. Lord Roberts telegraphs later that the British forces had succeeded in relieving Wepener, the Boers, whose effective strength is 4,000 men, retreating northeast on the Ladybrand road. Various contingents are in pursuit. The London stock exchange has now killed Gen. Meyer. (The *Journal du Commerce* publishes three special telegrams from London—the first being Lord Roberts' official announcement of the relief of Wepener, the second stating that his plans for the relief of Wepener would probably fail, and the third the Boers were bombarding Wepener with 6 guns, to which the British were replying feebly. The readers of the *Journal* can make their own choice.) The Boer commander Olivier, at the head of 15,000 men is threatening the positions occupied by Gen. Hart, who immediately entrenched. Gen. Brabant succeeded in uniting with Hart with 3,000 men, and Olivier's advance was checked. (This telegram is evidently pure nonsense. Brabant was south of Wepener, and the Boers have no such force as 15,000 men there.) At Fourteen Streams there has been a little artillery and rifle practice between the hostile forces. The *Daily News* learns by way of Lourenço Marques that the operatives in the Transvaal dynamite factory have struck.

APR. 26.—Gen. Hamilton succeeded yesterday in expelling the Boers from Israelpoort

and afterwards continued his march toward Thabamolin. Official telegrams state that Gen. French and Rundle were pursuing the Boer contingent which occupied Dewetsdorp. Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has moved his base of operations to Bloemfontein. A telegram from Warrenton, via Kimberley and Capetown, says that after a heavy bombardment the Boers were compelled to evacuate Fourteen Streams on the 24th, which was at once occupied by the British. Lord Roberts reports that all was going well at Mafeking up to April 10th. A *Times* correspondent says the Boers are storing a great quantity of provisions at Lydenberg, 150 miles north of Pretoria. According to an official statement in parliament the British government has sent 23,000 mules and 42,000 horses to South Africa since 1st January. A telegram from Pretoria reports an explosion in the Begbie shell foundry there, which caused 2 deaths and 102 persons injured. The foundry employed about 200 operatives, of whom about 130 were buried in the ruins. A great quantity of war material was destroyed, or damaged. (Another telegram says the disaster occurred at Johannesburg, and not at Pretoria, but this is doubtful.) Her Majesty the Queen is leaving Ireland to-day on her return to Windsor.

APR. 27.—The second lot of Boer prisoners has arrived at St. Helena. It is known, says a London telegram, that the total number of Boers in the field is 41,000, viz.: 13,000 at Kroonstad, 6,000 in Natal, 6,000 at Fourteen Streams, 7,500 (?) at Mafeking, and 8,500 at Pretoria. (This is far from agreeing with the information sent to the *Times* that they now have 80,000 in the field, out of a total since the beginning of the war of 105,000.) The war office is advised that the British forces failed to cut off the retreat of a single Boer commando from southwestern Orange Free State. Gen. French arrived to-day at Chamauchin and has united with the British forces there. Gen. Rundle is operating eight miles south. The Boers are entrenched to the east.

A report is current in London (for stock exchange purposes?) that a battle has been fought between the Bantios and Boers, the latter getting the worst of it. The British garrison at Wepener lost 31 killed and 124 wounded during the siege. The republican troops have lately received seven Creusot cannons, says a *Journal du Commerce* telegram. (But, where?) Lord Roberts has ordered Gen. Pole-Carew to confiscate the cattle of the Free States in arms whose houses are in the districts occupied. Gen. Buller is preparing a forward movement in force. The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Pretoria stating that the documents captured at Sanas Post show that Great Britain was preparing for war in 1897 with the intention of subjugating the two South African republics. A Lourenço Marques telegram says the Pretoria explosion is attributed to the English, and it is feared the Boers will take their revenge at Johannesburg. The Khedive is expected in London on June 20th next. The Prince of Wales has expressed his appreciation of the expressions of sympathy manifested at home and abroad on account of the recent attempt on his life at Brussels.

APR. 28.—A strong force has been organized in Kimberley under Gen. Hunter for the relief of Mafeking. It is reported that after retiring from Wepener, the Boers returned, hoping to envelop some British force. The several columns of the latter defeated the scheme and compelled the Boers to retreat once more toward Ladybrand. Gen. Roberts has been forced to detach 50,000 men from his force to meet the guerrilla warfare adopted by the Boers. The column destined to advance on Pretoria will comprise 30,000 men. He has asked for reinforcements, provisions and horses. It is stated that 15,000 Afrikaners are with the Boers. Gen. French's effort to cut off the retreat of the Boers from the south has failed. Advice from Bloemfontein says water is becoming scarce there. The *Times* denies that the author of the Begbie foundry explosion was an Englishman.

APR. 29.—Gen. Rundle has arrived at Thabamolin, the Boers retiring and encamping ten miles distant. Capetown telegrams state that the military authorities have ordered the evacuation of the hospitals, which means new occupants. Gen. Pole-Carew has returned to Bloemfontein. Remynd Klipping has illuminated the world with a statement that the situation of the troops in South Africa is excellent. Much discontent, however, is expressed in England over Gen. Buller's inactivity. A Lourenço Marques telegram says the casualties caused by the Begbie foundry explosion were 30 killed and 54 wounded.

United States.

APR. 23.—The Colombian insurgents have captured Bocon del Toro and are marching upon Colon. Baranguilla is reported to have fallen. A Matula telegram says the Tagalos lost about a thousand men in their fight with the Americans last week. It is said the American minister at Constantinople will make an energetic protest against the exclusion from Turkey of American pork.

APR. 24.—The American consul at Clifton, Canada, says the recent attempt to blow up the Welland canal with dynamite originated with the Irish secret societies in the United States.

APR. 25.—Gen. Otis, who remains at Manila until the arrival of his successor Gen. McArthur, telegraphs that in the combats from the 15th to 17th April the Tagalos had 333 men killed, the number of the wounded not being known. The American losses were two killed and four wounded.

APR. 26.—At the request of the British government, the United States authorities have investigated the alleged attempt to blow up the Welland Canal, in Canada, and find that no member of the Irish societies in the United States took part in the conspiracy. A telegram from Ottawa (the capital of Canada) dated the 25th, states that a fire had broken out in that city and had assumed alarming proportions. All efforts to dominate it had failed, and it threatened to destroy a half of the city. (Ottawa is a city of about 60,000 population and contains many fine edifices and handsome residences. It is largely built of wood, which, under favoring conditions, would render a fire extremely dangerous.)

APR. 27.—The fire at Ottawa originated in the town of Hull, across the river, and destroyed the entire western part of the city. The fire broke out in the morning and was spread by a violent wind. Seven lives were lost and 10,000 people are homeless. Many factories and lumber yards were destroyed. The losses are estimated at ten millions of dollars. It is believed the fire was of criminal origin, as it appeared simultaneously at three different points. The mayor of Chicago has opened a subscription in favor of the victims of the Ottawa fire. A concert at New York yesterday in benefit of the Boers produced a net sum of \$5,000.

APR. 28.—Disastrous inundations have again occurred in Texas. Fifteen deaths are reported and five millions of damages. Advice from Havana along the Spanish reports of a projected insurrection under Gen. Roldin, in Cuba. Subscriptions have been opened in various cities for the relief of the victims of the Ottawa fire.

APR. 29.—The mayor of New York has opened subscriptions for the victims of the Ottawa fire. The Colombian insurgents have occupied Colon, Baranguilla and Cartagena. The gumbat Machias has been ordered to proceed to Colombia.

France.

APR. 24.—M. Lema, a Creusot engineer who has been in the Transvaal, arrived at Marseilles to-day.

APR. 25.—The Creusot engineer says that should the British invade the Transvaal they will retire to the mountains of the north where they will continue to fight for their liberty. He also says the Boers will not undertake any reprisals against Portugal for her breach of neutrality. (Then the Boers have more real Christianity in them than most of us.)

APR. 26.—It is stated in Paris that the Begbie foundry in Pretoria was used as an arsenal and deposit of arms, munitions, etc. A telegram received this morning says a part of the machinery was saved. A rumor is current that the Pretoria explosion was caused by the British. (This may be doubtful. More likely it was caused by some careless cigarette smoker.)

APR. 27.—The *Journal des Debats* says the Peruvian minister at Washington has asked for the intervention of the American government for the intervention of the American government in the Tacna and Arica dispute. The Brazilian engineer Santos Drummond has constructed a dirigible balloon, cigar-shaped, moved by a 10-horse power motor and having a speed of 20 miles an hour. A trial is to be made on May 15th.

Germany.

APR. 25.—Discussion of the bill for increasing the navy was renewed in the Reichstag to-day.

APR. 27.—The Reichstag budget commission by a vote of 20 to 8 has adopted the proposal of the centre to concede the construction of the ironclads asked by the government, but to reject the increase of the fleet destined for service abroad.

Spain.

APR. 21.—Various journals assert that Premier Silvela will ask Spain to make great sacrifices in order to restore her fleet. (Better try to restore internal harmony and prosperity first.)

APR. 26.—The opening of the cortes is fixed for October next. The government has (Bourbon-like) resolved upon the suppression of the Union National, an association of merchants and manufacturers opposed to the new taxes. The minister of interior announces that he will proceed judicially against the newspapers which report the proceedings of this society. The said society had a secret meeting last night. (Let us hope it will continue to fight oppressive taxation and stupid arbitrary government to the bitter end.) A deposit of arms, supposed to belong to the Carlists, has been found on the Pardineles quinta, near Barcelona.

Italy.

APR. 24.—The King and Queen of Italy had an enthusiastic welcome at Naples to-day, where they are attending an international congress for the study of tuberculosis pneumonia and its cure. The Pope to-day gave an audience to Count Longay and his bride.

APR. 25.—The congress for discussing means for combating pulmonary consumption was formally opened at Naples.

APR. 27.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is in Rome and visited the King and Queen last evening.

Holland.

APR. 24.—The Boer peace commission intends to visit St. Petersburg early in May.

APR. 26.—Queen Wilhelmina, in reply to a message from various journalists, has expressed her approval of an article by Dr. Kuyper

on South Africa published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

APR. 29.—There was a great manifestation in honor of the Boer commission at The Hague last night. The commission will soon leave for the United States.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 23.—A Turkish torpedo boat was sunk this morning off Beyrut by a boiler explosion. Three officers and 20 men perished. At Pao-Ting-Po, 80 miles south of Peking, the Boxers have massacred many Catholic Chinese. This society is committing atrocious crimes in the central and western provinces and the imperial troops are unable to subdue its armed bands.

APR. 24.—Part of Boles edifices at Budapest destroyed by fire. Yesterday's explosion at Beyrut caused 31 deaths, not 23, as first reported, of which 5 officers and 26 men. It is known that the Turkish government has decided to ask a credit for paying the United States the indemnity asked. The Turkish government is showing a disposition to consider the protests of foreign powers against increased import duties.

APR. 25.—It is said that Turkey will ask the United States for a new period for the payment of the indemnity. The Turkish government has authorized the reconstruction of the American missionary edifices at Kharpoot. The sublime porte has not yet asked the foreign ambassadors to formulate their proposals in regard to the increase on import duties. An overflow of the Maritza river has caused a disastrous inundation at Philippopolis. From China comes a denial of the reported massacre of Chinese Catholics.

APR. 26.—The Portuguese government has resolved to observe May 5th as a holiday in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

APR. 27.—The Russian ironclad *Count Apraxine*, says a Cronstadt telegram, which has been aground since 12th November last, has been at last floated. Advice received in Brussels says the explorer Weymans was massacred with his escort of 100 men at Yam-bouya, Congo, in March.

SANTOS CRICKET.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE' MENINO VS. REST.

Played on the Santos ground 21st and 22nd April. This match opened the Santos cricket season in a very satisfactory manner. Stock, our new club captain, and Burgos ran up big scores in good style. Meadows played a good innings for his 33 and Morgin at point fielded well.

The ground is looking first rate and the addition of the new tennis court and cricket practice pitch, both in playing order, should increase the efficiency of the players, whilst the improvements to the pavilion and bar add to the comfort of everybody.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE' MENINO.

A. Burgos, b. Tracey.....	123
A. Kealman, c. Meadows, b. Lloyd.....	3
F. H. Gepp, b. Lloyd.....	29
T. H. Evans, b. Tracey.....	2
G. Tomlinson, b. Tracey.....	14
S. A. Morgan, c. Lloyd, b. Stock.....	0
H. L. Wright, b. Lloyd.....	7
J. Cadzow, b. Lloyd.....	0
C. Stewart Smith, b. Tracey.....	10
H. B. Bardall, not out.....	4
S. Glencross, absent.....	—
A. Lewis, absent.....	—
Extras.....	17
Total.....	209

REST.

R. C. Lloyd, c. Glencross, b. Tomlinson.....	8
C. H. Pritchard, b. Tomlinson.....	0
A. Richards, b. Tomlinson.....	13
F. Tracey, b. Tomlinson.....	3
C. L. Stock, not out.....	125
H. G. Estill, c. a. b. Tomlinson.....	2
J. H. Fussell, c. Evans, b. Glencross.....	2
W. C. Preece, b. Stewart Smith.....	10
J. Meadows, c. Glencross, b. Tomlinson.....	38
P. H. Hampshire, c. Lewis, b. Burgos.....	6
A. D. Watson, c. Lewis, b. Burgos.....	9
Extras.....	9
Total.....	225

The American locomotives recently shipped to Rangoon by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, for use on the Burmah state railways, are stated to have given such complete satisfaction that the railroad authorities have invited the Baldwin people to make a formal bid with a view to their supplying 20 more locomotives. It was stated yesterday, however, that the Philadelphia concern was so pushed with work that it could not undertake to deliver the engines within the time required. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 29.

Minister Brvat at Petropolis, writes to the state department in regard to the demand for coal in Brazil that Dr. Argolla (Argolla is the president of the San Francisco railroad in the state of Bahia, will make an experiment with 5,000 tons of bituminous coal, to be followed by regular yearly orders if the trial proves satisfactory. Dr. Argolla believes that structural iron for railroads and steel rails, if at once introduced by manufacturers in this country, would find an exclusive market in Brazil, and therefore solicits catalogues and price lists. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 30.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock, quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 1st, 1900.

It is difficult to understand the origin of the press reports in the United States in regard to the designs of Germany in Southern Brazil, unless the suspicion has some good foundation that they are created by political agitators to revive public interest in the Monroe doctrine. Down here we see no reason whatever for any such reports. The Germans have no squadron in these waters, though we hear that two small vessels are to be sent here. Very few German immigrants are arriving, and but little is doing in the extension of German investments. So far as the casual observer can judge, the Germans are plodding along exactly the same as other nationalities are doing, and they are not even asking for special favors in trade, such as others have done. That there are large colonies of Germans in Southern Brazil means nothing. There are large colonies of Italians down there also, and there are still larger colonies of Germans elsewhere. The persistent reports that they are conspiring against the integrity of this country are malicious inventions, and we doubt not the United States government is fully aware of this. Not long since Consul General Seger made an extended trip through the southern states and he found nothing of that description to report. If anything had since occurred, he would surely be in a position to know of it—far better, it may confidently be assumed, than any mischief-making correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The blunders committed by the government undoubtedly contribute to retard the progress of the states of the Amazon, and, if that progress has not entirely ceased under the malign influence of such blunders, it is because the powers of endurance and resistance of those states have been strengthened by the exceptionally favorable position of the rubber trade.

Even so, however, the returns of customs receipts at Pará for the first quarter of the present year are by no means encouraging, as is shown by the following statement in which those receipts are compared with those for the first quarter of each of the two previous years:

1898.....	5,264,945\$214	
1899.....	5,734,775\$248	
Increase.....	530,169\$966	
1900.....	5,439,450\$738	
Decrease.....	295,324\$510	

Net increase..... 234,845\$156

The foregoing figures show a decrease of over 5% in the first quarter of the present year compared with that of last year and an increase of about 4% in relation to the corresponding period of 1898.

At Ceará the customs receipts for the first quarter of the three years are as follows:

1898.....	1,441,802\$740	
1899.....	727,078\$820	
Decrease.....	714,724\$920	
1900.....	759,211\$684	
Increase.....	32,132\$864	

Net decrease..... 682,592\$056

The decrease was over 47%.

Adding these figures to those which we have already published, we have the following result:

Revenue receipts for the first quarter of 1898:

Rio de Janeiro, Gen'l Revenue	4,807,661\$534
Rio de Janeiro custom-house	22,770,745\$913
Santos	9,203,406\$160
Pará	5,264,945\$214
Bahia	5,011,107\$425
Pernambuco	4,238,357\$804
Ceará	1,441,802\$740
Total.....	52,338,029\$490

Revenue receipts for the first quarter of 1899:

Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Revenue	4,467,966\$980
Rio de Janeiro custom-house	20,836,116\$664
Santos	7,533,085\$254
Pará	5,734,775\$248
Bahia	5,433,275\$751
Pernambuco	4,180,190\$146
Ceará	727,078\$820
Total.....	48,612,488\$266

Revenue receipts for the first quarter of 1900:

Rio de Janeiro Gen'l Revenue	6,351,310\$158
Rio de Janeiro custom-house	10,311,043\$890
Santos	4,585,856\$142
Pará	5,439,450\$738
Bahia	2,877,114\$520
Pernambuco	4,231,865\$155
Ceará	759,211\$684
Total.....	31,756,152\$887

Thus in the quarter ended on the 31st March the revenue returns at the seven above mentioned stations show a decrease of 13,856,335\$879 in comparison with those for the first quarter of 1899 and of 18,081,877\$103 in comparison with those for the corresponding period of 1898. Moreover in the first quarter of 1896 the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted to 35,287,717\$913, against 34,756,152\$887 collected in the first quarter of the present year at that custom-house, at those of Santos, Pará, Bahia, Pernambuco and Ceará and at the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office.

GENERAL FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA, who arrived here on the 25th ult. as special representative of the Portuguese government to attend the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Cabral's discovery of Brazil, is 61 years of age and is a native of the Azores. He has filled many important military and civil positions at home, and is to-day president of the supreme council of military justice. The dispatch of such a representative to this capital indicates a strong desire on the part of the Portuguese government to lend all the distinction in its power to the commemorative festivities, and to demonstrate in a special degree its good will and friendship for its former colony.

If Paul Kruger is a reader of *The Critic* he is undoubtedly deeply concerned to know how the Almighty permits such a den of swindlers, thieves and scamps to exist as are to be found in London. If no more than a small fraction of the alleged swindlers are true, London will have far more to answer for when judgment day comes than will the Transvaal. And not the least disgraceful feature of the case is that the worst swindlers and blackmailers in London are among the foremost in denouncing the corruption of the Transvaal government and the need of extending British protection and fair dealing to that benighted country. We should like to ask Mr. Henry Hess, of *The Critic*, if there is no conscience left in London, and, if so, whether no blush of shame is ever seen in the vicinity of its stock exchange.

The medical experts appointed to investigate the cases of illness in Praga da Harmonia have reported that they were of bubonic pest. We doubt it. The people attacked, it is admitted, were constitutionally weak and were living under the worst of hygienic conditions—foul lodgings, bad food, and all that. Nine out of the 12 in the barrack lived in one room, which contained their dirty clothing as well as their dirty bodies. Three of their number died before the sanitary officials were called in, and the cause of death was stated to be lymphatic. Three others were ill, and all of them were removed to the lazaretto. One other case only has since appeared. It is probably nothing more than one of the many forms of disease springing from extremely unclean living. Old residents tell us that glandular swellings and eruptions are common enough here, at certain seasons and under certain climatic conditions, even among people of a better class. It remains for the conscientious physician to find out the cause and tell us what it is. But as for having the Eastern bubonic pest in our midst, we very much doubt it.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is seeking a grant of \$200,000 from the United States treasury. Without doubt the permanent exposition which the Museum has undertaken to maintain will be interesting and instructive, but is it worth the outlay? As long as manufacturers are unwilling to adapt themselves to the requirements of foreign consumers, this exposition will be of no more value than the many consular reports and commercial protests which have been sent home for the past two generations. Very few manufacturers and merchants will seek it for information as to the preparation of their goods. They are too confident of the superiority of their own methods, to give way to the customs and requirements of foreign buyers. And even if they were inclined to make use of the exposition, why should the people at large pay for information useful only to a limited class? Have they not protected and nursed the manufacturer long enough? Let him shift for himself for a time, and let him seek and pay for his own information. It is worse than folly for the United States to go on coddling and nursing this overgrown infant; it is positively criminal. He wants all the consulates turned into information bureaus, he wants the state department to do his advertising and canvassing, he wants foreign governments even to be dragged into his service. Protection has made him importunate and insatiable; it has likewise made him shameless. He thinks nothing of asking for favors, but he thinks twice before putting his hand into his pocket to pay for services designed to add to his income. It is full time, in our opinion, to draw a line. If he wants information about foreign markets, let him go after it and pay for it. And if he wants a permanent exposition at home which is designed to aid him in securing foreign markets, let him support it.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

The report of the president of the Banco da Republica for 1899, like that for 1898, shows an improvement in the situation of that establishment, whose present management is commended by the board of auditors in its report. This board describes the past year as one full of difficulties, in which the deliberational action of existing causes was considerably intensified. The president of the bank, however, heartily expresses the opinion that the unfavorable circumstances which have so long affected trade are now disappearing.

In general the bank continued during the year to restrict its transactions, though the value of the bills which it discounted was somewhat larger than in the previous year, as is shown by the following statement for the last five years:

1895.....	109,788,655\$658
1896.....	126,517,295\$483
1897.....	129,552,421\$386
1898.....	105,511,178\$132
1899.....	108,697,686\$836

In the figures for 1899 are included bills to the amount of 3,052,000\$50 discounted for the municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The bank's profit on discounts was 3,027,475\$550. The amount of discounted bills held by the bank at end of the different quarters was as follows:

March 31.....	25,395,076\$119
June 30.....	27,745,479\$145
September 30.....	31,414,039\$597
December 31.....	30,994,736\$361

There were, however, occasions on which the amount of discounted bills held by the bank exceeded any of the foregoing sums.

The following statement shows the amount of deposits on account current in the last five years:

1895.....	741,395,423\$162
1896.....	958,230,762\$735
1897.....	1,105,679,545\$537
1898.....	797,935,071\$204
1899.....	767,212,954\$610

The balance of this account at the end of the year was 69,910,235\$529 against 80,782,173\$2169 at the end of 1898 and 92,516,614\$951 at the end of 1897.

The deposits made by the national treasury, amounting at the end of the year to 22,280,185\$082, are not included in this account. There were also sundry deposits amounting on Dec. 31, 1899, to 32,451,612\$317. On the deposits made by the national treasury the bank paid last year interest amounting to 130,723\$551 and on all other deposits interest to the amount of 3,078,636\$150.

The total value of collaterals deposited by debtors as security amounted at the end of the year to 280,596,207\$548.

The cash receipts and disbursements amounted for the last two years to the following sums:

Receipts	Disbursements
1898.....	1,165,880,327\$618
1899.....	1,098,858,613\$361
Decrease.....	67,021,714\$257
	54,832,464\$984

The cash balance at the end of 1899 was 24,400,795\$262, against 32,747,256\$350 at the end of 1898 and 28,904,534\$165 at the end of 1897.

The management of the bank seems to have devoted last year considerable attention to the settlement of the accounts of debtors who had obtained from it loans in bonus. At the beginning of the year the number of these debtors was 137 and the amount of their indebtedness was as follows:

Principal.....	58,026,845\$380
Interest.....	5,635,283\$110
Total.....	63,662,128\$490

At first little progress was made in reducing this debt, which at the end of March was as follows:

Principal.....	56,643,956\$210
Interest.....	6,065,719\$190
Total.....	62,709,675\$400

Even at the end of September the principal and interest amounted to 55,888,153\$970, but at the end of the year they had been reduced to the following sums:

Principal.....	38,222,896\$250
Interest.....	3,997,174\$170
Total.....	42,220,070\$900

The president's report shows that the total amount of the loans made by the bank in bonus including renewals, was up to the end of last year 85,152,815\$203. Of this sum up to the same date 43,378,866\$157 had been paid and 3,551,088\$523 had been lost. The payments were made in the following manner:

In money.....	28,055,658\$603
in shares of the bank.....	7,692,400\$000
in sundry assets.....	6,730,807\$554
Total.....	43,378,866\$157

At the end of last year 12 of the loans were in liquidation against 28 at the end of 1898. The number of debtors who had met all their engagements was as follows:

Dec. 31, 1898.....	43
" 1899.....	34
Decrease.....	9

The following is a statement of the number of debtors in arrear classified according to the number of instalments due at the end of each year:

	1898	1899
For one instalment.....	11	14
" two.....	17	14
" three.....	13	6
" four.....	7	10
" five.....	6	5
" six.....	6	3
" seven.....	2	4
" eight.....	3	2
" nine.....	0	1
" ten.....	1	2
Total.....	66	61

The interest on these loans amounted last year to 2,750,183\$110.

The following is a statement of the most important of the bank's assets in addition to those already mentioned:

Public Funds:	
On Dec. 31, 1898.....	71,086,993\$704
" June 30, 1899.....	74,682,820\$194
" Dec. 31,	70,758,035\$330
Shares and Debentures of Banks and Companies:	
On Dec. 31, 1898.....	69,912,756\$220
" June 30, 1899.....	70,825,812\$080
" Dec. 31,	68,776,980\$551
Guaranteed Accounts Current:	
On Dec. 31, 1898.....	127,022,840\$308
" June 30, 1899.....	123,572,170\$461
" Dec. 31,	121,608,878\$880

The revenue which from these three classes of assets the bank derived last year in interest and dividends was as follows:

From public funds.....	3,132,405\$266
" shares and debentures.....	2,142,197\$980
" guaranteed accounts current.....	2,150,104\$854
Total.....	7,724,708\$100

The bank's principal liabilities at the end of last year were what it owed its depositors and its debt to the national treasury. It has since, as we showed in our issue of the 17th ult., relieved itself of a part of these liabilities, amounting to 16,050,570\$594, by simply opening an account of 25,000,000\$000 to the government's credit and giving four notes of 6,250,000\$ each, obtaining in addition assets which it afterwards sold for 3,500,000\$. It has still further reduced its liabilities by payments in money and assets. There has, consequently, been a considerable improvement in its situation.

Last year it reduced its capital from 105,248,200\$ to 101,555,600\$ and the old issue of the Banco do Brazil from 2,295,975\$ to 1,415,975\$.

The following is a statement of its profits for the year 1899:

Gross Profits:	
Discounts.....	3,027,475\$550
Interest and dividends.....	10,580,624\$610
Commissions.....	597,264\$097
Sundry profits.....	69,983\$660
Total.....	14,375,347\$917

Expenses including interest and losses:

Interest.....	3,219,360\$011
Salaries.....	776,853\$320
Lawyers' fees.....	91,649\$900
Liquidation expenses.....	150,793\$81
Taxes.....	968,312\$450
Sundry expenses and losses.....	959,170\$636
Total.....	5,366,139\$938

Net profit..... 9,009,207\$979

In the three previous years the net profits were as follows:

1896.....	11,295,489\$921
1897.....	9,945,965\$12
1898.....	9,279,459\$292

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is now said that it is Cunha, and not Cabral, who is the true discoverer of Brazil.

—An excess of material this time compels us to leave over some notes and other matter of interest.

—We regret to state that the *Imprensa* has suspended publication. Independent, ally-edited journals like the *Imprensa* are very much needed at the present time.

—We are requested to state that during Mr. P. S. Pryor's absence from Rio, Mr. C. H. Lloyd, of the London and River Plate Bank, has kindly undertaken to serve as trustee and treasurer of the British cricket.

—On Saturday last the celebratory swimmer and forger, Afonso Coelho was acquitted by a jury in this city. Had he been an alleged monarchist conspirator, there would have been many demands for his condemnation.

—After a week of rather close, oppressive weather, a heavy rainfall began on Tuesday night of last week and continued at intervals through the next two days. It cleared the atmosphere and reduced the temperature very materially.

—We would remind subscribers to the British Subscription Library who desire to avail themselves of the depot at Messrs. Craswell & Co. and of which we gave full particulars some time back, that the new arrangement comes into force to-day.

—The old friends in Brazil and the River Plate of Mr. John L. Moore, J. P., for many years in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., will be sorry to hear of his death, which took place on 29th April at his residence, Pitt Villa, Newport, Isle of Wight.

—From the testimony taken by the federal judge, it would seem that the charge that Counsellor Andrada Figueira had paid out sums to the conspirators through a certain bank, is pure assumption. The bank's books do not show that he paid such persons a single cent.

—Among the passengers leaving for England to-morrow on the R. M. S. "Alben" are Mr. R. S. Quayle and wife, and Mr. P. S. Pryor and wife, the former of Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co., of this city, and the latter accountant and acting sub-manager of the London and Brazilian Bank. A pleasant voyage and enjoyable vacation!

—The lawyers of the prisoners in the conspiracy case have very justly protested against the delay in the judicial investigation. This delay, caused by irregularities for which the prisoners are not responsible, is prolonging their imprisonment indefinitely. The law, we believe, allows eight days for this investigation, but that period has been greatly exceeded.

—We regret to hear that the Leopoldina company has had the misfortune to lose another member of its staff of yellow fever. A Mr. W. Kreiberg who arrived some months ago from Mendoza, and who was connected with the accountant's office. He died on Sunday, and leaves a widow and one daughter who were also stricken with fever but are recovering.

—Pretty well turned, Joseph! How did you manage to do it? Your hair was all on that time, surely. But there's one point on which you're all astray, and that is the assumption that there are many Americans here who do not read *The Rio News*. Bless you, they can't do without it. Every mother's son of them reads it, even if they have to borrow or go to the *Praca do Commercio* to get the opportunity. And now, Joseph, can you say as much?

—The federal judge of this district has refused to suppress the minister of justice and other prominent officials as witnesses in the conspiracy case. We presume, however, that if the accused are indicted, the minister's evidence will be taken in the trial. He is said to have personally conducted the police investigation and it is very important that he should be cross-questioned in regard to the illicit means which he is reported to have employed in extorting from prisoners statements of which he wished to make use as a basis for further proceedings.

—At no time within our personal knowledge of this country has there been so great a laxity in morals as at the present time. And the pity of it is that the evil is increasing, and is arousing no resistance. Not only is there official corruption on every side, but the standard of private morality is suffering terribly from political demoralization and public apathy. It is, in fact, perhaps, in sound a note of warning, but unless something is done to rouse the public conscience and to enlist the best citizens in the task of purifying and improving public and private morals, the ruin of Brazil will be inevitable.

—In proof of the public's want of appreciation of the efforts of the press a contributor of the *Gazeta da Noticias* cites the case of the *Journal do Commercio*, which is said to have spent 200,000 on telegrams at the time of the war in Cuba without obtaining from the public the slightest recognition of its enterprise and liberality. Without attempting to exonerate the public entirely from the charge against it, we deem it only just to remark that there are many sides to this question. It is quite possible that the *Journal's* failure to reap the reward for its enterprise and liberality in this instance may have resulted from the neutralisation of their effects by blunders in other respects. There seems to be no doubt that the business interests of the *Journal* have suffered from the irresponsibility of its editor-in-chief, displayed in violent, unprovoked and unwarranted attacks on persons who would otherwise be friendly to that paper. Moreover the newspaper business is suffering, like all others, from commercial and financial depression aggravated by exorbitant taxation, and

for this state of affairs the *Journal* is partly responsible.

BIRTH.

On 27th April, at São Paulo, the wife of J. Kenyon Edlowes, of a son, Cecil Stanton.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

Owing to Saturday next being declared a holiday it has been decided to change the date of the Rio vs. Nietheroy match from Thursday the 3rd inst. to Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th inst., and the match down to be played on the 6th inst. will be played on the 3rd.

ORGAN RECITAL.

A very enjoyable organ recital was given at Christ Church in this city last Saturday evening by the organist Mr. H. Saville, which afforded an excellent opportunity to hear some good music and to form an idea of the organ's capacity. We regret to say that our time and space permits us to give only the programme, which was as follows:

1. Andante and Allegro... F. E. Bach, Th. Salomé.
 2. Pastorale... Beethoven.
 3. Solo, Mrs. Fierz, "Penitence".... E. J. Hopkins.
 4. Allegretto Cantabile... A. Guilmant.
 5. Marche Fugue et Chant Scrupique... Saint-Saens.
 6. Fantasia... S. S. Wesley.
 7. Andante and Variations... Haydn.
 8. Solo, Mrs. Fierz, "With verdure clad".... A. Guilmant.
 9. Allegretto... Th. Salomé.
 10. March... A. Guilmant.
- A collection was taken up during the interval for the benefit of the fund for repairing the organ.

PATSAVINDU CRICKET NOTES.

Sunday's practice game has shown up more wood and we think we may look upon F. H. and J. A. Robinson, R. McNair, C. Pullen and three or four others as future representatives of a Rio team.

The match, Club vs. London and River Plate Bank, is announced to commence at 10 a. m. on Thursday next 3rd May, and we hear Mrs. Lloyd has very kindly promised to provide tea for the ladies on this occasion.

For the Rio vs. Nietheroy match to be played on Sat. 5th and Sunday 6th May, at Icarahy, the following will be the probable team to represent Rio:—N. W. Jackson, H. F. Bogue, C. L. Robinson, R. H. Robinson, H. D. Pierce, C. B. Mawson, H. L. Whetley, O. Wether, J. A. Robinson, A. E. Ryleway and F. H. Robinson.

We are sorry to hear that Messrs. W. Slater and H. R. Latham are at the last moment unable to take part in this match, the former owing to a previous engagement for the century regatta, and the latter having just changed his abode to the Nietheroy side of the bay.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Committee announces that entries for this tournament must be sent in to Messrs. C. H. Lloyd, or H. R. Latham, on or before the 20th May.

The events will consist of:—
Gentlemen's Doubles.
Singles.

Ladies Singles, and Mixed Doubles, if sufficient entries be received for this event.

The entrance fees are the same as last year—Doubles 55 per player and event Singles 10s. All events are Handicap.

We are requested to announce, that owing to the temporary absence of the Hon. Treasurer, his duties have been very kindly taken over by Mr. E. J. Stuart, 21 Theophilo Ottoni, or 65 Ypiranga.

HAVILLAND A. DELISLE.

We deeply regret to note the death yesterday morning at his home in Guernsey, Channel Islands, of Mr. Havilland A. Delisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank of this city. His death was not unexpected, for news had been received some time ago that all hopes of his recovery had been given up. In at the same time the announcement came like a surprise. The shores of the bank were at once closed, and there were general manifestations of sympathy and regret among all the banking and business establishments, a great number of Mr. Delisle's friends and business associates calling upon Mr. A. H. Thomas, acting manager of the bank, to express their regrets.

Mr. Delisle was still a young man, and had an exceptionally bright career before him. He came to Brazil in the service of the old English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, and was selected by his chief, Mr. Lambie, to assist in liquidating its affairs on the sale of that bank to a Brazilian company. On the opening of a branch of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, he was given the post of sub-manager, and when Mr. Lambie returned home was made manager. He was singularly successful in his administration of the bank and received on various occasions the warm commendations of the London management.

He also won his way to a prominent position in the social life of the British colony of this capital. He took a warm interest in church affairs and in pushing forward the restoration of the church. He was also prominent in securing the Icarahy cricket ground, and was ever ready to assist in promoting athletic sports. And his last undertaking was to

help promote the subscriptions here for the British patriotic fund, which resulted so successfully.

His health began to fail visibly in October or November last, but his medical advisers gave him no warning of the insidious disease which had fastened upon him, and he continued at his post until March. Advised then of the danger before him, he immediately returned home and sought the milder climate of his native islands, but it was then too late.

In common with Mr. DeLisle's many friends here in Brazil who are mourning his untimely death, we beg to offer our heartfelt sympathy to his young wife.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—The defalcation in the treasury agency at Pernambuco has been found to exceed 200,000.

—At a meeting of shareholders of the London and Brazilian Bank in London on the 28th ult. a dividend of 14 per cent was declared.

—A central rice-cleaning mill has been established in S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, to which are added milling appliances for sale, maize, etc.

—Italian business men, it is stated, are going to establish in S. Paulo a bank with a capital of 2,000,000. Half of the sum is said to have been already subscribed.

—It is stated that Comptroller Andrade Pimenta has made an offer for the purchase of the *Imprensa* printing-office. In spite of his years and infirmities, he is a hard fighter and would make an interesting paper.

—The official value of the exports from Ceará in 1899 was, as we stated in our last issue, 10,383,137.73. As in 1898 the official value of those exports was 11,665,866.56, the decrease last year was 1,312,628.83.

—The British steamer "Scotian" has arrived at Pernambuco with the material for the new Western cable from that port to Pará, which is to be laid at once. It is expected that in a very brief time the new direct line in Pará will be ready for business.

—The directors of the Centro Commercial do Rio de Janeiro are endeavoring to increase the number of members, which, they think, should not be less than 1,000. The present number is 529 and includes some of the most prominent business men of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is to be regretted that the Rio press has not published the full text of the manifesto in which the merchants of Ceará explain why they refuse to pay consumption taxes on their stocks. While circulation should be given to this important document, which should be read by every business man.

—Some days ago we were advised that a certain establishment near the Odivino, on which a large sum of money has lately been spent in fittings, etc., has recently declared its inability to pay in full and has offered its creditors five per cent. There is evidently too much calculation in such a failure.

—The minister of finance has relieved the company that owns the *Noticia* from the payment of the fine imposed upon it for failing to pay in the time fixed by law the stamp-tax on the interest of 520 debentures. Similar leniency, we hope, will be shown to others, but it will not be wise to count on it.

—It is stated that the proprietors of the match factories in the state of Rio de Janeiro, of which there are five, have resolved to leave that state because of excessive taxation. They complain that these taxes represent about 30 per cent on their capital. Their removal implies a loss of employment to about 3,000 poor people in Nietheroy.

—Business men should not fail to read the communications addressed to the minister of finance by the president of the tribunal of accounts on the 2nd and 20th ult. These communications refer to the new consumption tax regulations, and the president of the tribunal says that until those regulations shall have been duly registered the payment of consumption taxes is not obligatory.

—The following is a statement of the official value of imports at Ceará in 1899:

From the British Empire.....	3,081,286.56
United States.....	1,395,430.336
Germany.....	1,120,503.707
France.....	715,903.883
Portugal.....	182,082.729
Belgium.....	181,391.871
Italy.....	145,731.750
Total.....	6,732,033.425

—We are informed that the New York Life Insurance Co. is arranging to resume business in Argentina, am, may also return to Brazil. It is also said that the Equitable Life Assurance Society is likewise preparing to resume operations here. It will be a distinct gain for the country, in our opinion, should these two great companies return to Brazil. If liberally treated, they will be sure to invest largely in the country, besides affording opportunities for life insurance which command confidence.

—The traffic superintendent of the docks at Santos reports a considerable decrease in the trade of that port in 1899. The number of vessels arriving during the year was 872, of which 695 were steamers and 177 sailing vessels. There cleared 169 sailing vessels and 635 steamers. At the dock company's wharves 623 steamers and 118 sailing vessels discharged 595,774 tons of merchandise and were loaded with 859,702 tons. There entered the company's and, there were withdrawn 5,752,773. The number of the S. Paulo Railway cars loaded with merchandise was 45,733 and the number discharged was 802.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The expedition to the Rio Acre is said to have cost 1,200,000.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ult. tells us that the custom-house receipts during the last quarter amounted to 37,339,668.200 but unfortunately says nothing of the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year.

—The caixa da amortização has received the new 50s notes which Minister Murtinho ordered from Europe, and as 10,000 of them are in hand, their issue will soon be made. They are violet in color, and the minister himself is very much pleased with them—and with good reason.

—It seems that much time will elapse before it is possible to obtain a correct statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1899. It is said that no less than 72 balance sheets are still wanting. The *Natidia's* figures were, of course, conjectural—and an official conjecture never lacks anything on the side of a favorable result.

—A second homoeopathic dose of one thousand envelopes of paper currency was given to the custom-house furnaces on Saturday last. The minister is determined to maintain the good impressions in Europe which his theoretical policy has created. The complaisant financier would probably be quite as much pleased were the weekly dose reduced to a hundred envelopes.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* the receipts of the Brazilian custom-houses for the 1st quarter of the present year were 37,339,668. In the corresponding period of the three previous years the receipts were as follows:

1897.....	63,985,608
1898.....	62,950,288
1899 (incomplete).....	52,845,686
Decrease in 1st quarter of 1900:	

In comparison with 1st qtr of 1899	15,506,612
" " " " " " " "	1895
" " " " " " " "	1897
" " " " " " " "	26,646,540

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, May 1st, 1900.	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000).	
do do Brazilian mil reis (1000).....	27 d.
do do Brazilian mil reis (1000).....	54 75 cts
do do Brazilian mil reis (1000).....	8 80
Bank rates of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	8 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	35 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	30 75 cts
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000).....	16, 62 c.
Value of \$100 (1000) per \$ 1, str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	38 1/2
Value of \$ 1 sterling.....	27 1/2

EXCHANGE.

April 25.—Today's market was quiet, and rates sustained; little business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/2

Official value of the mil reis 300-360 reis gold.

April 21.—The market remained unchanged, but business was more animated.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/2

Official value of the mil reis 300-360 reis gold.

April 15.—There was a good deal of business transacted and the market was lively; quotations showed some improvement.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/2

Official value of the mil reis 300-360 reis gold.

April 7.—Today's market was weaker, although rates were more or less sustained. A fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/2

Official value of the mil reis 300-360 reis gold.

April 2.—There was much change in the general aspect of today's market; business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 8 1/2
" " " " " "	closing 8 1/2

Official value of the mil reis 300-360 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st May, 1900.

Coffee.—There was no great animation in the market the past week, the sales being much restricted by the disinclination of the dealers to make concessions. The total sales for the week were only 5,000 bags, against 4,000 in the preceding week. The receipts were 18,735 bags and shipments 4,207 bags. Prices were firmly maintained until Friday when a concession of 100 reis was made, but by another concession showing no inclination to buy. Yesterday the situation remained unchanged, and the quotation of 12,500 for No. 7 was purely nominal.

Advices from abroad show slight advances during the week and sales were fairly well maintained, though in New York prices are expressed of renewed activity in the war between Arabics and the Sugar

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 30th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation				
505,595,300\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	88,500— 88,500				
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	875 000— 875 000				
119,600	60,000,000	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	1,000 000— 1,010 000				
30,000,000	119,600	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 2,500 000				
51,585,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000, 500	— 1,800 000				
109,64,000	22,635,500	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000, 500	— 1,850 000				
17,500,000	25,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	— 350 000				
13,193,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$, 200\$	860 000— 865 000				
5,000,000	13,193,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
65,000,000	1,553,300	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
5,000,000	4,557,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
10,000,000	4,000,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
25,000,000	5,000,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
2,500,000	21,858,400	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
526,000	514,800	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
400,000	400,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 300 000				
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,500	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1900	215,000— 215,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio do 2nd series.....	200	3,120,000	6,000, ditto 1900	200 000— 200 000
24,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	25,000, ditto 1900	14 000— 14 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Credito Movel.....	200	2,780,000	25,000, Jan. 1896	3 000— 3 000
5,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,070	12 1/2 ditto 1892	1 000— 1 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	640,000	Jan. 1900	75 000— 80 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fabricas Publicas.....	50	719,95	35,000, ditto 1900	— 40 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	280,317	15,000, July 1899	— 40 000
5,188,300	42,951	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	608,434	15,000, Jan. 1890	113 000— 115 000
5,000,000	60,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	920,000	10,000, ditto 1900	120 000— 120 000
101,553,500	507,768	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,480,979	6,000, ditto 1900	140 000— 142 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	301,700	6,000, ditto 1900	110 000— 112 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,593,554	9,000, ditto 1900	267 000— 270 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,185,316	4,500, ditto 1900	267 000— 270 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Cou. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12,500, ditto 1898	127 000— 135 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	508,500	10 1/2 ditto 1900	190 000— 190 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,007	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,141,521	8 1/2 ditto 1900	100 000— 130 000
—	—	19,002	—	do 2nd series.....	60	—	ditto	12 000— 12 000
—	—	12,500	—	do commercial section.....	110	—	ditto	22 000— 22 000
45,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavouras.....	200	100,000	12 1/2 ditto 1895	— 135 000
10,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8,000, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	605,000	7,500, Jan. 1898	—
10,524,610	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	420,000	6 1/2 July 1899	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 5,500,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina.....	£ 10	36,672\$	25,000 Feb. 1900	111,000— 111,000
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	—	—	25 000— 25 000
12,000,000	120,000	all	100	Mineira e Campos.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Munizinho.....	100	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
61,000,000	310,000	38,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	—
—	—	286,175	40	do do.....	75	—	—	2 000— 3 000
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	100	do do.....	20	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana Itapura.....	200	1,463,242	6 1/2 June, 92	— 15 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	Uniao Valenciana.....	200	45,710	65,000, Feb. 86	— 10 000
4,000,000	210,000	all	200	Uniao Valenciana.....	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	25 000— 27 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	40 000— 40 000
—	—	—	—	do do.....	55	—	—	4 250—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	—	—	— 80,000
6,000,000	60,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	168,732	—	155,000— 155,000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Heli).....	100	6,071	15,000, July 91	— 105 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Brasilia Industrial.....	200	559,174\$	3 000, Jan. 1900	146 000— 151 000
12,000,000	60,000	50,300	200	S. Christovao.....	200	—	5 000, ditto 99	157 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel.....	200	105,899\$	8 000, July 91	—
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	34,499	4 000, Feb. 1900	100 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanga Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	5,000, Jan. 1900	— 200,000
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	5 000—
5 000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	—	— 200,000
675,400	3,377	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 1900	— 200,000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sil Paulista.....	80	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10,000— Jan. 1900	105,000— 105,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7 000— Aug. 96	80 000— 80 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Batofogo (antigamente).....	200	55,142	— Feb. 1900	— 250 000
30,000	300	all	200	Brasilia Industrial.....	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	163 000— 163 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	34,499	10 000— ditto 1900	120 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confianca Industrial.....	200	284,002	10 000— ditto 1900	193 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	25,364	— Feb. 1900	190 000— 198 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	L. Lavoura.....	200	189,000	50 000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industria Mineira.....	200	32,356	12 000— Feb. 1900	150 000— 200 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magnifica.....	200	25,477	10 000— ditto 1900	205 000— 220 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	144,144	10 000— ditto 1900	180 000— 180 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	21,093	5 000— Mar. 96	170 000— 173 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	63,889	12 000— Jan. 1900	200 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rio de Janeiro.....	200	—	—	—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix.....	200	17,039	4 000— Jan. 1900	65 000—
300,000	1,500	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	100	36,313	— ditto 1900	— 150 000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. Joao.....	200	—	— ditto 93	— 150 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	58,056	— ditto 1900	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	1,314,403	17 1/2— Aug. 99	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	43,678\$	15,000, July 97	— 5,000
1,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	23 000, Jan. 1900	360 000— 360 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bomanga.....	30	15,584	1 500, ditto 99	— 6 000
3,600,000	18,000	10,000	200	Confianca Industrial.....	200	200,000	3 000, ditto 1900	35,000— 35,000
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	200	36,324	7 000, ditto 98	— 25 000
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	100	250,000	8 000, ditto 1900	145,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	General.....	200	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	— 40 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnidade.....	200	370,000	1 000, ditto 1900	19 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Presidente.....	200	—	3 000, ditto 1900	— 17 500
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prospereidade.....	200	131,833	— ditto 1900	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Contreira e Viacao Fluminense.....	200\$	—	4 000, July 91	— 15,000
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Tattersall Moreaux.....	50	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	— 15,000
200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carruagem Fluminense.....	200	55,000	6 000, ditto 99	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeta (Match Factory).....	200	—	— Mar. 95	—
30,000,000	300,000	all	100	Docas de Santos.....	300	—	— Jan. 1900	205 000—
23,500,000	235,000	all	100	Mellhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	6,505,142	8 000, ditto 92	17 500—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	15 1/2 Sept. 91	— 1 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,500	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	51,254	10 000, Feb. 1900	— 110 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Uniao Fabril.....	50	45,577	10 000, Feb. 95	—
2,250,000	11,250	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,629	13 000, Jan. 1900	91 000— 95 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Molinos Fluminense (flour mills).....	200	30,467	— Mar. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Sanamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	714,948	2 700, Feb. 92	15 000— 20 000
9,311,700	46,558	33,128	100	Transporte e Armazem.....	100	400,000	5 000, July 99	85 000— 92 000
100,000	5,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	100	70,674	9 000, Dec. 99	— 150 000
400,000	5,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,997	— Jan. 1900	—

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